

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1855.

All Ready.—Will those of our friends, who accede to our request to advance five years' subscription (\$10.) to enable us to obtain a Power Press, hand in their names at once. We desire to send on immediately for it.

It is remarkable, says the Alexandria Gazette, that, after years of abuse and denunciation, the democratic presses have suddenly discovered that they have been entirely mistaken, and that the whig party was, and is, one of the most honest, honorable, conscientious, and patriotic parties that ever existed in this country. The whig party, whilst it is a national party, deserved, and does still deserve, all the encomiums now lavished upon it by its former enemies. But it laments that its merits could never be properly appreciated by the democracy until the year 1855.

Hogs.—The Louisville Courier of the 11th says:

We hear of no movement in hogs for packing, but rumors that holders are very firm in their prices, while buyers and packers are holding back, unwilling to enter the market at the prevailing figures. The "crop" bids fair to be a very superior one in quality, and it is calculated to exceed the last in numbers.

The Brookville (La.) American says that stock hogs large enough to fatten this fall were sold in Franklin county, a few days ago, at \$5 per hundred, and some farmers had refused \$5.50. Those farmers, remarks the Indianapolis Journal, like some who held on to their corn and wheat, after better prices, stand a first rate chance to lose considerably by being over greedy.

THE BATTLE OF BLUE RIVER.—The Cincinnati Commercial speaks of the affair in terms of great severity. It says:

GEN. HARNEY'S MASSACRE.—By a letter from a soldier who was engaged in the battle of Blue River, where the United States troops, on the 2d of September, massacred near one hundred Indians, including a good many women and children, we learn that the conduct of Harney, on that occasion, was most atrocious and blood-thirsty. The Indians were anxious to treat, and willing to do all in their power to remedy the mischief that roving parties of their young men had perpetrated, but Harney was resolved to murder them, and after detaining them in a pretended conference, until he had surrounded them, broke up the sham negotiations, and slaughtered men, women and children in the most barbarous manner. The hideous scene on the murder was equally equalled by the more than savage villany of the violation of all rules of honorable war, to force the poor Indians hemmed in by his forces. Gen. Harney is a brutal wretch, and deserves universal and eternal execration. The battle of Blue River is more disgraceful than the bombardment of Greynote, or any other of the pusillanimous and reckless war-like performances of the Administration. About fifty Indian women and children were taken prisoner at Blue River and closely guarded. They reported to the soldiers that there was no danger whatever that they would runaway, for as the men were dead, and their winter stores gone, who would kill meat for them. They must live with the soldiers or starve.

WASHINGTON GOSPEL.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Times furnishes the following:

The War Department has received a package of the papers taken from the Sioux at the recent battle of the Bluewater. Among them is a postmaster's blank—evidently taken from some one of the mail-carriers, whom they have robbed and murdered—and is covered with Indian hieroglyphics, apparently intended to detail some of the bloody deeds of the tribe. The massacre of Lieut. Grattan and his party is evidently one of the subjects of this symbolic history. It is also believed to describe the murder of an emigrant party, composed in part of women.

Among the articles captured were two scalps of white women; a small memorandum book, in which some neat penman had noted the incidents of an overland journey; a letter from B. W. Leonard, dated Hermon, July 6, 1855, doubtless taken from a captured mail; several rather good sketches of Indian fighting, and a portion of the clothing which had belonged to the soldiers of Grattan's party. There can be no doubt that the Indians from whose throats these things were taken are the same who massacred Grattan and his command.

Collector Hammond of San Francisco, was removed for having violated Secretary Guthrie's instructions in regard to the disbursements of money in his hands.

It seems to be generally believed that Hon. Milton S. Latham will decline the coadjutorship of San Francisco, in which event it is believed Col. R. F. Washington, late editor of the Times and Transcript of that city, will be appointed to the vacancy. It is rumored in the foreign diplomatic circles here that the Russians have proposed to evacuate the Crimea, provided they are permitted to do so with all the honors of war.

A NEW BOOK ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.—We have from a pretty good authority that the honorable Miss Murray, the distinguished English lady who has been traveling in the United States for some months past, is preparing a book of observations and criticism upon our people and institutions—and that she intends to vindicate the institution of slavery from the alleged misrepresentations of Uncle Tom's Cabin. Unless we have been entirely misinformed, Miss Murray has come to the conclusion, that the result of her personal observation, that the social institutions of the Southern States are decidedly in advance of those of any other portion of this country;—that a higher degree of culture and refinement is to be found there than elsewhere in the Union;—that Slavery is a blessing rather than a curse to the negroes themselves, and that the pictures of its cruelties and atrocities, given by Mrs. Stowe in her celebrated novel, are either very gross exaggerations or, as exceptional as not at all to be taken into the account when forming a judgment of the institution itself. She will make this a prominent feature in her forthcoming book, and designs we understand, to enter upon a special refutation of the views and representations of Mrs. Stowe.—N. Y. Times.

Correspondence of The Shelby News.

A Trip to the Quaker Region.

By J. C. STRADER, North Bend, Miami Valley.

—Yearly Meeting—First Day—Large attendance.

—The preaching—Female Friends—Richmond, etc.

RICHMOND, IA., 10th mo., 2d, 1855.

Editor Shelby News:

From Louisville, we came to the Queen City on the "Jacob Strader," the levathan of the Ohio. It is needless to say, that we fared comfortably and sumptuously, with all who have traveled on a steamboat, with Capt. J. BLAIR SUMMONS on deck, can attest that fact. Capt. S., being the "King of Captains" is perfectly at home on the Steamboat King. He is now the oldest Captain on the Western waters, and has never yet met with an accident!

The scenery along the Ohio has been so often described, and by far abler pens than mine, that your readers are all familiar with its beauties, and I will not attempt a description. We passed North Bend—the resting-place of the lamented HARRISON—after night, much to my regret, as I had a great desire to see the spot where sleeps the "hero of Tippecanoe."

We left Cincinnati at 7 1/2 a. m., via Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad for this city. This road passes through the finest country in Ohio—the Miami Valley; a sight of which, at this season, when arrayed in all its autumnal richness, is well calculated to excite admiration. Field after field of the ruling staple, the glorious maize, lie stretched along on either side of the iron way, in almost boundless extent, now ripe and ready to gladden the heart of the laborious husbandman. Some variety to the scenery is afforded by the intervening fields of wheat, now just beginning to make its appearance in the humid soil, in tender tints of grassy green, looking most lovely where the seed is most judiciously deposited by the progressive farmer, by means of the improved wheat drills, which, like the celebrated harvesting implements, are working a great revolution in the tedious processes of applying brute force, with mechanical precision, to many of the labors that were formerly performed by hand.

The forests still furnish a green background to the landscape, contrasting finely with the cornfields that have put on the saddened hue of maturity, though still untouched by frost. The meadows and pastures were never more beautifully green in October, but the woods have not yet assumed their gorgeous livery—the peelings of the great landscape painter, Mons. J. Frost, are still wanting to complete the picture—though here and there a maple has begun to put on the sash of red and orange; and every now and then, like a whole parterre of cardinal flowers, some beautiful gum tree has changed a portion of its dark and shiny green foliage to a most brilliant scarlet, dazzling the beholder with its brilliancy.

Leaving the great Miami a few miles west of Hamilton, the road to this place passes through a valley tributary to the former stream, and rising gradually, reaches the summit at the pleasant town of Eaton, whence it gradually approaches the banks of the Whitewater, which concentrate at this place, and form a pretty stream, watering a very fertile region, belonging, hydrographically to the valley of the great Miami. To this point assemble all the descendants of WILLIAM PENN., once every year, to confer together, for the best interests of their Society, and to strengthen each other in good works, and in the faith they profess. This meeting is said to be eminently a religious gathering, and so one might judge from the sedate appearance of the young and old, in their plain and neat attire, but outside can only gather them by sight and hearsay, for the Friends, though they are said to be opposed to the world's "secret societies," are themselves a close corporation, and keep these gatherings "select"—to use a word of their own.

Yesterday—Sunday—was "First Day," and there could not have been less than fifteen thousand persons in and about the meeting-house. The house itself will accommodate five thousand. It was crowded to overflowing, while the grove immediately in front was thronged; services being held there, as well as in the church. I was told by a Friend that the attendance this year was larger than that of any previous year. The meetings have always been largely attended, and as far back as from twenty-five to thirty years ago, thousands of Friends would here congregate to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. It must have been a novel, and at the same time a pleasing sight, to have observed such vast concourses, all of one persuasion, met together in a comparatively new country. In those days large crowds were not so common as now, when it requires but an advertisement of time, to gather together thousands.

In listening to the preaching, I heard nothing but what every Christian might readily adhere to. The object appeared not so much to make the hearer think that the Friends alone were right in their mode of worship, but to influence all to take into consideration the shortness of life, and the certainty of death, and to prepare for the great change that awaited all mortality. Some of the remarks were very eloquent and pathetic, though to those not acquainted with the peculiar tone in which they were delivered, their beauty was no doubt somewhat marred.

To-morrow the meeting is expected to close. Almost every State is represented by one or two ministers, and several are present from England. The female Friends are all good looking, and their fine features well set off by their close fitting bonnets, and plain white collars; the beauty of many is

"Like beams of the morning sun,
Forth looking through the windows of the east."

As I looked upon them, I could but think of the contrast between them and those bedecked with "more antiques," "valencienness," etc., who hold sway in the gilt halls of fashion.

Richmond is a pleasant place for the Friends to hold "Yearly." It is neat and extremely clean. Its substantial residences, nearly all have beautiful yards attached, giving them a comfortable and home appearance. As might be supposed, the town is crowded with visitors from all parts of the country, but they are not of that character which compose a mixed assemblage. Each face wears a look of earnestness that convinces you not out of idle curiosity is the visit paid. Let us hope that all have been edified by the words they have heard from earnest and devoted Friends.

Thy friend, F. S.

The Corn Crop.—Premium Essay.

AN ESSAY, on the Culture and Management of the Corn Crop.

By JAMES O'BARRON, of HENRY COUNTY.

[To which was awarded the Premium, at the Exhibition of the Union Agricultural and Mechanical Association, at Cincinnati, October, 1855. Published by order of the Association.]

TO THE COMMITTEE ON ESSAYS:

GENTLEMEN:—In perusing the bill of premiums offered by the Union Agricultural and Mechanical Association, for the year 1855, I find one for the best Essay upon the cultivation and management of the corn crop. Desiring to enter as a competitor for that premium, and bearing in mind that brevity, in most instances, is a jewel, I shall, therefore, direct your attention immediately to the subject under consideration.

I shall, in the first place, that my ideas may be the more readily comprehended, proceed to divide the subject into three separate parts:—

1. The management of the land in cultivation, so as to approximate, as nearly as possible, the original fertility.

2. Planting.

3. Method of Cultivation.

The first work to be done, in the cultivation of a crop of corn, is, in the judgment of the writer, the most important connected with a corn crop, that of breaking the land. I would here remark, that experience has taught the writer, that bluegrass soil is preferable to that of clover; being less liable to the depredation of insects that too frequently infest clover sod. But as clover is the principal fertilizer resorted to by the Kentucky farmer, I would recommend—say from ten to twelve inches of that of clover, to be fed, if practicable, to stock upon the field.

But to the subject of plowing. If soil, I would recommend, as early in January as circumstances will admit. Subtle, or land from which a crop of corn was taken the year previous, might be deferred until March, or the 1st of April. But in each and every instance, deep plowing is recommended—say from ten to twelve inches. The plows used by the writer are the round-end and sub-soil. Whilst I would, by no means depreciate the utility of the various manures, or other means of fertilizing the soil, yet, for this purpose alone, deep plowing is considered invaluable. Not only by this means, are larger quantities of soil exposed to the fertilizing action of the atmosphere, rains, dews or frosts, but, by imbibing the rains, the soil, that is, the soil that is deeply and well plowed, not only retains what it already possesses, but whatever it may gain through the decomposition of vegetables, &c., and rarely, if ever losing anything from washing. Another great advantage derived from deep plowing is, that, to a great extent, it corrects the destructive effects of extremes in the seasons, on the growing crop. Had we command of the clouds, so we could say, "thou shalt withhold thy rain, when in excess, or provoke the elements when in time of drouth, there would be but little difficulty in making abundant crops, even on lands of ordinary fertility. Through land that is deeply and well plowed, water readily percolates; and in the event that rain should fall in excess, by means of a more ready evaporation from a loose soil, and especially by its rapid percolation downwards, it soon disappears, and the crops escapes being injured by the water, if there should be a drouth, the moisture from the subjacent soil, more readily rises, the roots descend deeper to meet this moisture, and thus a crop, that might otherwise suffer from the want of rain, maintains its luxuriance and health throughout the driest season. One other advantage I will mention: By this means a larger quantity of soil is rendered capable of producing; consequently, the crop may be grown much thicker than it otherwise could be.

Sod land should be well prepared with the harrow before planting. Upon stubble or stalk land, the roller is preferred.—The harrow leaving too many of the stalks and stubble upon the surface.

2. The season having arrived when the soil is sufficiently warm and dry, I proceed to plant; which is generally about the 15th of April. The method of planting is described—depending entirely on the fertility of the land. Sod land should always be drilled. This is usually performed, either with the hand, or by some of the numerous kinds of corn-plows. One advantage derived from drilling is that the corn is more regularly dispersed over the ground. The width of rows ought to vary according to the quality of the soil. If strong land, four feet is about the proper distance. On land of less fertility about four feet three inches. Subtle land may, in some instances, be also drilled—particularly where the grain has succeeded a crop of clover; but great discretion should be used in determining between the drill system and that of checking off your land each way. If the land be foul, I would recommend the checking principle,—say three and a half feet apart, leaving two stalks to the hill. The method in which a crop of corn has been taken may, or may not, be drilled, depending entirely on the condition of the soil. I would, therefore, recommend that discretion be also used here. I would here remark, that I deem it bad economy to tax land unless of great fertility, with two consecutive corn crops.

In concluding the subject of planting, I would particularly recommend, that great care be taken in selecting seed and well matured corn, and that the seed be taken from a good stand of two stalks to each hill, in checked land; and in drilled, an average of one stalk to every twelve inches.

3. Cultivation should commence as soon as possible, after the corn makes its appearance above the surface. The method adopted by the writer is, first to pass the cultivator through each row, once or twice, as the emergency may require. The second dressing is performed with the plow, usually termed "the bull tongue," which is directed to be run as close to the corn as circumstances will admit, and to the depth of at least eight inches. The third and fourth dressing is done with the cultivator, which is deemed all-sufficient, when the land was prepared as directed in the outset. The crop is now left to mature. The further management depending upon circumstances.

With farmers that are engaged in the raising and feeding of hogs, it is usual to turn them into the field while the corn is yet standing; while those that feed cattle and horses, place them in stacks, checked, or in the same proportion, where the corn is drilled. Care should be used not to cut until the corn is thoroughly matured.

All of which is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the committee.

Tobacco.—The Hickman (Ky.) Argus says that the tobacco crop in that section of Kentucky and the adjacent parts of Tennessee will exceed the average in quantity, though in quality it may not be as good as the best crops, in consequence of the wet weather.

Here is what WASHINGTON thought of foreign influence when instilled into the mind by education:

"It has always been a source of serious regret with me to see the youth of these United States sent to foreign countries for the purposes of education, often before their minds were formed or they had imbibed any adequate ideas of the happiness of their own; contracting too frequently not only habits of extravagance and dissipation, but principles unfriendly to republican government, and to the true and genuine liberties of mankind, which thereafter are rarely overcome."

The Baltimore Patriot announces it as ascertained that there have been two thousand deaths in Norfolk—among them were ten resident and eleven volunteer physicians. In Portsmouth, the deaths have reached about nine hundred and fifty, as near as can be estimated. The Patriot of the 2d inst., says Dr. Thomas, of Cincinnati, was taken suddenly ill on Friday, but was convalescing, and strong hopes were had of his recovery. He is the only one now left in Portsmouth, of the volunteers.

WHAT RAILROADS DO.—The following paragraph, from the Athens Post, (Tenn.) shows what railroads do for farmers. The farmers of the three counties named derive a clear profit this year, on the single article of wheat, of at least \$200,000, from the railroad. Their 400,000 bushels of wheat sells for \$200,000 more than it would have realized if there had been no railroad to take it off.

WHEAT.—The price continues at one dollar. One hundred and nineteen wagons unloaded at the depot here on Thursday, the 6th. This country will export, of the late yield of the harvest, 160,000 bushels. Other counties along the line of the railroad will probably do as well. The three counties of Bradley, McMinn and Monroe from the information now in our possession, we have no doubt will sell for export over 400,000 bushels, at an average of \$1 per bushel. Here, then, is the sum of money from four and five hundred thousand dollars diffused among the people of these counties for the single article of wheat alone—the product of a single harvest. How much wheat did these same counties export before the railroad? The total, and what price? Not more than 25,000 bushels, and that small amount was sold at an average of fifty cents per bushel. In the meanwhile, lands have quadrupled in value, and the owners have actually become rich by the enhancement, almost without any effort of their own. Wonder if people ever think of these things when they are complaining at the road's inability to do three months' work in a single week.

RECLAMATION OF FUGITIVES FROM SERVICE IN UNORGANIZED TERRITORIES.—The Washington Union publishes the following important opinion of the Attorney General:

1. The constitutional right of a citizen of the United States to reclaim a fugitive from his lawful service extends not only to the unorganized Territories, but to all the organized Territorial possessions of the United States.
2. If in any such Territory there be no Commissioners of the United States to act, the claimant may proceed by recapture without judicial process.
3. Any such fugitive from service in the Indian country is there unlawfully, and as an intruder, is subject to arrest by the executive authority of the United States.
4. Such fugitives cannot be protected from extradition by an Indian tribe or nation; for the Indians are themselves the mere subjects of the United States, and have no power in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.
5. By the local law of the organized political communities of the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, there is ample provision for the delivery up of fugitives from service in any of the States.

Foreign News.

HALIFAX, O. L. 9 P. M.—The steamship Canada from Liverpool with European dates to the 29th ult., has arrived.

The latest news from the Crimea is that Gortschakoff telegraphed to the 23d ult., that the allies had landed 30,000 men at Eupatoria, and that the enemy have now 30,000 men on the Russian flank. The allies attacked the Russian infantry on the 22d of September, when the latter retreated. On the 25th, the allies, 33,000 strong, debouched from Eupatoria and occupied the neighboring villages on the left flank of the Russians. On the 16th the Russians were fortifying the north side of Sevastopol, the allies had landed 30,000 men at Eupatoria, and that the enemy have now 30,000 men on the Russian flank. The allies attacked the Russian infantry on the 22d of September, when the latter retreated. On the 25th, the allies, 33,000 strong, debouched from Eupatoria and occupied the neighboring villages on the left flank of the Russians. 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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1855.

Thomason Council, No. 159.
OF THE AMERICAN ORDER, meets in the Court House, every THURSDAY NIGHT, at 7 o'clock.
HENRI F. MIDDLETON, President.

LITERARY NOTICES.
Peter's National Magazine: Published monthly by C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia; Mrs. Ann S. Stephens and Chas. J. Peterson, Editors; \$2 per annum.
We have received the November number of this interesting Magazine. It is richly embellished with fine engravings; and contains fifty-eight articles, several of them of very decided merit.

The Dearest Wife: by Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth; Thomas B. Peterson, Philadelphia, Publisher.
To Mr. Peterson, the Publisher, we are indebted for a copy of this deeply interesting book. We have read it, and we do not think we ever read work where the characters were drawn with a bolder and more successful hand. We think no one, who will bear in mind, that the object of the author is to inculcate the lesson, "that the fundamental causes of unhappiness in married life, are a defective moral and physical education, and a premature contraction of the matrimonial engagement," can fail to read the book without profit.

Scenes in the Practice of a New York Surgeon: by Ed. H. Dixon, M.D., Editor of the Scalpel; DeWitt & Davenport, New York, Publishers. Illustrated. Price 1 1/2.
We have received from the Publishers, by Ellingwood & Co., a copy of this work, which embodies much that is valuable in science, besides many interesting and striking incidents, which the author has gleaned during a practice long and varied.

For sale by Ellingwood & Co., who have the entire series, as far as published.
Gentleman Jack: or *Life on the Road*; by the Author of *Paul Clifford*; DeWitt & Davenport, New York, Publishers; price 25 cents.
Messrs. DeWitt & Davenport have also sent us a copy of this publication. It is also for sale by Ellingwood & Co.

A Power Press.—Two weeks since, we stated our desire, that one hundred friends would advance us five years' subscription (\$10), to enable us to purchase a Power Press. The response to that request has been such, that we have but little doubt that we shall be able to send on in a short time for it. Those who desire to aid us in this matter, will please call or send to our office immediately.

Wood—Fire!—Those of our subscribers who desire to pay us in wood, are requested to bring it on immediately; as it is needed.

Will friends, in this county, and in the adjoining counties, transmit to us all items of interest occurring in their localities?—Marriages, deaths, sales of land, accidents, &c. &c.

American Mass Meeting.—The Lexington Observer suggests that the Lexington Party hold a mass meeting at Lexington, on the 1st day of November. The Frankfort Commonwealth approves of holding the meeting; but suggests that the 1st of November is too early, and that Frankfort should be the place of meeting.

What say the Farmers?—One of the leading Farmers of this county, requests us to suggest to our readers, that they bring or send to our office for exhibition, every Saturday afternoon, specimens of their Corn, Vegetables, Fruits, &c. By this means Farmers will have an opportunity to see the different varieties cultivated; and interchange views.

What say our farmers to the suggestion?
The Farmers of Pendleton county have a mass meeting at Falmouth to-morrow, the 18th. Gov. CHITTENDEN and other distinguished Americans are invited.

Very True.—One account of the anti-American gathering at Lexington states that there were lots of politicians and would be leaders and office-holders present, but very few of the people. That is very true. The people remained at home, attending to their business. They will attend their meeting at the polls and vote the American ticket.

The Elections.—The recent elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Georgia, have resulted in the success of the Democracy.—True, in Ohio, CHASE, the Abolition Democrat, has succeeded; still it is a Democratic victory, for S. P. CHASE is now, as he always was, a Democrat.—These victories of the Democracy, are however, not triumphs over Americanism. The villany of the Abolition and Free-soil demagogues who went into the American organization, with the determination to bend it and force it to their ulterior ends; and who, when they found they could not carry out their views, resorted to the Philadelphia platform, disgusted the conservative Americans, and in the recent contest in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, many of them went with the Democracy, whilst thousands of them refused to vote or take any part in the contest. They did not regard American principles as in the issue. They were determined to discountenance sectional fanaticism. Hence, whatever may be said to the contrary, Americanism is neither defeated nor injured by the results of the late elections. The principles of the American party were not discussed by the parties, except so far as the Democratic papers and orators, vilified the party and misrepresented their principles, in order to rally the foreigners and Catholic vote upon their candidates. This will hereafter tell in favor of our principles—will yield an abundant fruit to the American cause.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Read all the New Advertisements. We have no room to refer to them separately.

RETURNED.—We understand that a negro man belonging to Mr. King, of this county, who made his escape to Canada about a year since, returned to his home a few days since, perfectly satisfied that Canada is no place for a darkie. He longed to get back to his "Old Kentucky Home."—*Carrollton (Ky.) Times.*

FILLIBUSTERING.—We have received information that an extensive fillibustering expedition is now on foot from the United States, to subvert the existing government of a Republic south of us. It is stated that an ex-Secretary of State of that Republic, now, or recently in this country, is at the head of the expedition, the present Chief of that Republic having dismissed him for pecuniary peculation. Will the Federal authorities see to this?

Trucking to Foreigners.—Although the election in Ohio is over, the following from the Cincinnati Gazette is worth republishing, as it shows how Gov. MEDILL of Ohio trucked to foreigners. The development of the fact, lost him thousands of votes. There is ten feet water to Cairo. There is no change to report in the Illinois and Missouri rivers.

Premium Essay.—We publish on the second page to-day, the Essay on the Culture and Management of the Corn Crop, to which was awarded the Premium, at the recent Fair at Eminence.

Thanks.—To Mrs. D. F. MIDDLETON for a dozen and a half of the finest Quinces we have ever seen. The eighteen filled a half bushel measure!

Also, to Mr. W. A. JONES, Clerk of the Circuit Court, for some very fine Sweet Potatoes.

Literary Club.—A meeting of all gentlemen favorable to the reorganization of the LITERARY CLUB, for the coming winter, is requested at BROWN & WHITAKER'S LAW OFFICE, on Friday evening next.

Auction Sales.—Wm. B. Tribble, furnishes us with the following list of sales made by him in Shelbyville, October 8, '55:

23 head Cattle, \$28 55 per head, \$656 65	12 "	19 50 "	234 00
8 "	22 00 "	176 00	138 00
8 "	20 00 "	160 00	80 00
25 "	24 00 "	600 00	100 00
10 "	17 00 "	170 00	121 00
11 "	11 03 "	121 00	164 50
7 "	23 50 "	164 50	498 00
12 "	39 05 "	468 60	260 00
10 "	26 00 "	260 00	164 00
4 "	41 00 "	164 00	250 40
8 "	31 30 "	250 40	19 00
1 "	19 00 "	19 00	143 00
1 "	13 00 "	13 00	140 40
9 "	15 00 "	140 40	40 00
1 cow and calf, 40 00	50 50	50 50	40 00
1 bull, 50 50	40 00	40 00	308 00
1 mule, 44 00	31 00	31 00	86 10
1 mule, 31 00	70 50	70 50	28 50
2 horses, 43 05			
1 horse, 70 50			
1 horse, 28 50			
Total.			\$3372 05

Louisville Fair.—The Exhibition at the Louisville Fair last week, though very fine, was, we understand, far inferior to the Emancipation, except in Agricultural and Mechanical Implements. From the list of awards, we take the following:

Five jeans, factory made, 1 entry; Mrs. William Armstrong, Shelby, premium.
Filled calf, factory-made, 4 entries; Mrs. William Armstrong, Shelby, premium.
White in say, home made, James Calloway, Henry, certificate.

Plaid linen, home-made, 5 entries; Mrs. Morris Thomas, Shelby, certificate.
Flannel, home-made, 5 entries; Mrs. William Armstrong, Shelby, certificate.
Blankets, home-made, 4 entries; D. A. Ward, Jefferson, premium; C. Calloway, Henry, certificate.
Hearth rug, home-made, 3 entries; Mrs. William Armstrong, Shelby, certificate.

Cotton or linen embroidery, 17 entries; Miss Motte, Shelby, certificate.
Silk embroidery, 7 entries; Miss M. Carver, Shelby, certificate.
Sewer, 2 entries; Mrs. Preswit, Shelby, premium; Mrs. Henderson, Shelby, certificate.

Worsted quilt, 8 entries; Mrs. T. O. Shackelford, Shelby, premium; Mrs. W. B. R. H. Henry, certificate.
Ladies' work-table, 3 entries; Mrs. J. S. Sharrard, Shelby, premium.
Pecan display, 3 entries; W. Armstrong, Shelby, premium.

Butter, 10 entries; W. J. Smith, Henry, premium; W. J. Smith, Henry, premium; 3 entries; M. B. George, Shelby, premium.
Long Wool—Fair of lambs, 3 entries; J. H. Deane, Shelby, premium.
Middle Wool—Back, 3 entries; Moses B. George, Shelby, premium.

Ewe, 1 entry; M. B. George, Shelby, certificate.
Fine Wool—Back, 5 entries; William Armstrong, Shelby, certificate.
Wool, 3 entries; Wm. Armstrong, Shelby, certificate.

Hog for Packing—Boar, 1 year old and upwards, 2 entries; W. J. Smith, Henry, certificate.
Boar, 6 months and under 1 year, 4 entries; T. J. Crutcher, Shelby, premium.
Sow, 1 year old and upwards, 1 year, 3 entries; T. J. Crutcher, Shelby, premium.

Saddle Horses—Stallion, 4 years old and upwards, 4 entries; W. C. Whitaker, Shelby, certificate.
Stallion, 1 year old and under 3 years, David Ellis, Henderson, certificate.
Stallion, 1 year old, 5 entries; J. L. Moody, Henry, premium; Stallion, 1 year old and under 2 years, David Ellis, Henderson, certificate.

Mare, 2 years old and under 3 years, David Ellis, Henderson, certificate.
Mare, 2 years old and under 2 years, David Ellis, Henderson, certificate.
Mare, 3 years old and under 4 years, David Ellis, Henderson, certificate.

Mare, 1 year old and under 2 years, David Ellis, Henderson, certificate.
Mare, 3 years old and under 4 years, David Ellis, Henderson, certificate.
Mare, 4 years old and under 5 years, David Ellis, Henderson, certificate.

Blindfold Horse—Stallion, 1 year old and under 2 years, David Ellis, Henderson, certificate.
Stallion, 1 year old and under 2 years, David Ellis, Henderson, certificate.
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There is no question about the fact—it is admitted on all hands, that "The Shelby News" is the best FAMILY NEWS-PAPER published in the West. Send in your orders.—Only \$2 a year in advance.

MRS. ROSS
Wishes to inform the farmers of Shelby County, that, on Court days, and all other Public days, they can be furnished with meals at her house, at very moderate prices. And travellers and transient visitors to Shelbyville will find her house a pleasant one, and her charges very moderate. 1821

Commercial.
[From the Louisville Courier.]
LOUISVILLE MARKET.
BAGGING AND ROPE.—We hear of small sales at 18 1/2 cts, and rope at 8 1/2 cts.
COAL.—Retail sales of Pittsburgh at 12 1/2 cts; Potomac at 12 1/2 cts.
COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—Sales of middling at 7 1/2 cts; batting, 11 1/2 cts. Cotton yarns are at 8 1/2 cts; 3 p. c. at 10 cts.
CORDAGE.—Small sales of Manila cord at 16 1/2 cts; oiled and tarred cordage at 12 1/2 cts. Sales of hemp twine at 12 1/2 cts; packing twine, 25 1/2 cts.
CANDLES.—Sperm candles, none; star candles, 15 1/2 cts; 3 p. c. off for cash; pressed, all at 12 1/2 cts; common mold, 11 1/2 cts for best.
DRIED FRUIT.—Apples, from the country, retail at 8 1/2 cts; peaches at 10 cts.
FEATHERS.—Sales of prime at 31 cts; 2nd, 25 cts.
FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Extra brands \$7 40; 2nd, \$7 10; 3rd, \$6 75; 4th, \$6 50; 5th, \$6 25; 6th, \$6 00; 7th, \$5 75; 8th, \$5 50; 9th, \$5 25; 10th, \$5 00.
GROCERIES.—Rice, 12 1/2 cts; molasses, 16 1/2 cts; sugar, 24 cts; coffee, 12 1/2 cts.
HEMP.—The receipts small, with sales at 14 1/2 cts per ton.
HONEY.—We quote green slaughter, No. 1, Missouri dry, 12 1/2 cts; dry salted, 10 1/2 cts; dry fruit, 12 1/2 cts.
PROVISIONS.—Pork is high, with sales of 12 1/2 cts; 3 p. c. at 13 1/2 cts; 4 p. c. at 14 1/2 cts; 5 p. c. at 15 1/2 cts; 6 p. c. at 16 1/2 cts; 7 p. c. at 17 1/2 cts; 8 p. c. at 18 1/2 cts; 9 p. c. at 19 1/2 cts; 10 p. c. at 20 1/2 cts; 11 p. c. at 21 1/2 cts; 12 p. c. at 22 1/2 cts; 13 p. c. at 23 1/2 cts; 14 p. c. at 24 1/2 cts; 15 p. c. at 25 1/2 cts; 16 p. c. at 26 1/2 cts; 17 p. c. at 27 1/2 cts; 18 p. c. at 28 1/2 cts; 19 p. c. at 29 1/2 cts; 20 p. c. at 30 1/2 cts; 21 p. c. at 31 1/2 cts; 22 p. c. at 32 1/2 cts; 23 p. c. at 33 1/2 cts; 24 p. c. at 34 1/2 cts; 25 p. c. at 35 1/2 cts; 26 p. c. at 36 1/2 cts; 27 p. c. at 37 1/2 cts; 28 p. c. at 38 1/2 cts; 29 p. c. at 39 1/2 cts; 30 p. c. at 40 1/2 cts; 31 p. c. at 41 1/2 cts; 32 p. c. at 42 1/2 cts; 33 p. c. at 43 1/2 cts; 34 p. c. at 44 1/2 cts; 35 p. c. at 45 1/2 cts; 36 p. c. at 46 1/2 cts; 37 p. c. at 47 1/2 cts; 38 p. c. at 48 1/2 cts; 39 p. c. at 49 1/2 cts; 40 p. c. at 50 1/2 cts; 41 p. c. at 51 1/2 cts; 42 p. c. at 52 1/2 cts; 43 p. c. at 53 1/2 cts; 44 p. c. at 54 1/2 cts; 45 p. c. at 55 1/2 cts; 46 p. c. at 56 1/2 cts; 47 p. c. at 57 1/2 cts; 48 p. c. at 58 1/2 cts; 49 p. c. at 59 1/2 cts; 50 p. c. at 60 1/2 cts; 51 p. c. at 61 1/2 cts; 52 p. c. at 62 1/2 cts; 53 p. c. at 63 1/2 cts; 54 p. c. at 64 1/2 cts; 55 p. c. at 65 1/2 cts; 56 p. c. at 66 1/2 cts; 57 p. c. at 67 1/2 cts; 58 p. c. at 68 1/2 cts; 59 p. c. at 69 1/2 cts; 60 p. c. at 70 1/2 cts; 61 p. c. at 71 1/2 cts; 62 p. c. at 72 1/2 cts; 63 p. c. at 73 1/2 cts; 64 p. c. at 74 1/2 cts; 65 p. c. at 75 1/2 cts; 66 p. c. at 76 1/2 cts; 67 p. c. at 77 1/2 cts; 68 p. c. at 78 1/2 cts; 69 p. c. at 79 1/2 cts; 70 p. c. at 80 1/2 cts; 71 p. c. at 81 1/2 cts; 72 p. c. at 82 1/2 cts; 73 p. c. at 83 1/2 cts; 74 p. c. at 84 1/2 cts; 75 p. c. at 85 1/2 cts; 76 p. c. at 86 1/2 cts; 77 p. c. at 87 1/2 cts; 78 p. c. at 88 1/2 cts; 79 p. c. at 89 1/2 cts; 80 p. c. at 90 1/2 cts; 81 p. c. at 91 1/2 cts; 82 p. c. at 92 1/2 cts; 83 p. c. at 93 1/2 cts; 84 p. c. at 94 1/2 cts; 85 p. c. at 95 1/2 cts; 86 p. c. at 96 1/2 cts; 87 p. c. at 97 1/2 cts; 88 p. c. at 98 1/2 cts; 89 p. c. at 99 1/2 cts; 90 p. c. at 100 1/2 cts; 91 p. c. at 101 1/2 cts; 92 p. c. at 102 1/2 cts; 93 p. c. at 103 1/2 cts; 94 p. c. at 104 1/2 cts; 95 p. c. at 105 1/2 cts; 96 p. c. at 106 1/2 cts; 97 p. c. at 107 1/2 cts; 98 p. c. at 108 1/2 cts; 99 p. c. at 109 1/2 cts; 100 p. c. at 110 1/2 cts; 101 p. c. at 111 1/2 cts; 102 p. c. at 112 1/2 cts; 103 p. c. at 113 1/2 cts; 104 p. c. at 114 1/2 cts; 105 p. c. at 115 1/2 cts; 106 p. c. at 116 1/2 cts; 107 p. c. at 117 1/2 cts; 108 p. c. at 118 1/2 cts; 109 p. c. at 119 1/2 cts; 110 p. c. at 120 1/2 cts; 111 p. c. at 121 1/2 cts; 112 p. c. at 122 1/2 cts; 113 p. c. at 123 1/2 cts; 114 p. c. at 124 1/2 cts; 115 p. c. at 125 1/2 cts; 116 p. c. at 126 1/2 cts; 117 p. c. at 127 1/2 cts; 118 p. c. at 128 1/2 cts; 119 p. c. at 129 1/2 cts; 120 p. c. at 130 1/2 cts; 121 p. c. at 131 1/2 cts; 122 p. c. at 132 1/2 cts; 123 p. c. at 133 1/2 cts; 124 p. c. at 134 1/2 cts; 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